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1. I have only general and limited information on the telecommunications industry. I did not have,
, any direct contact with the factories producing telephone and telegraph equipment.
 2. An organizational chart of the telecommunications industry from the ministry to factory level as known to me is shown in Annex A. The highest authority which controlled all industry in Poland was the State Commission for Economic Planning (PKPG) . The Telecommunications Section of the Department of Heavy Industry in the PKPG dealt with all plans for development and problems of production of the telecommunications industry. This department was subordinate to the vice chairman of the PKPG, Minister WANG. Director BERMAN was in charge of the department and Eng. ZALECKI was one of the employees who dealt with telecommunications equipment.
 3. The Ministry of the Machine Industry (Ministerstwo Przemyslu Maszynowego) controlled, among other industries, the telecommunications industry. Minister TOKARSKI, former Minister of Heavy Industry, was in charge of this ministry. Vice Minister GREEN, who supervised the so-called "S", special (armaments) industry, was responsible also for the telecommunications industry. Mr. GLYZEK was the director of the Minister's office and RUBINSTEIN, director of one of the departments, was, among other things, in charge of telecommunications equipment. Other employees at the Ministry, known to me, were: Director of the Technical Department, Eng. WALENTEK and chief engineer, Elec. Eng. GASZYNSKI. The Ministry of the Machine Industry had more than 20 central administration offices, each of which controlled the production of a different branch of the machine industry.

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4. The Central Administration of the Teletechnical Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Teletechnicznego - CZPT) was responsible for the production and development of the telecommunications industry. The chief engineer was Eng. TURKIEL; Eng. KOMENDA coordinated the production.

5. The following were subordinate to the CZPT:

50X1 a. Industrial Telecommunications Institute (Przemyslowy Instytut Telekomunikacji - PIT) / [redacted] The director of the Institute was Eng. KIELAN. His deputy was Eng. DARECKI. Other engineers were Eng. KOSSACKI and Eng. KUHN who had recently changed his name to KUNIEWSKI. KUNIEWSKI was also a technical consultant for the Communications Department of the Ministry of Power. PIT was engaged in research and development of telecommunications equipment; it built prototypes and carried on tests for the telecommunications industry. PIT acted also on special problems for other ministries, and repaired special equipment.

50X1 b. Central Designing and Construction Bureau for Telecommunications (Centralne Biuro Konstrukcyjne Telekomunikacji - CBKT) / see [redacted] The director was Eng. RAJSKI. CBKT worked on designs for new telecommunications equipment.

c. Factories which produced telecommunications equipment and were subordinate to the CZPT:

- (1) Telephone Equipment Factory, T-2 (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Telefonicznych im. Komuny Paryskiej), Warsaw, 341 Grochowska Street.
- (2) Radio Equipment Factory, T-3 (Zaklady Radiowe im. Marcina Kasprzaka), Warsaw, 18/22 Kasprzaka Street.
- (3) Lighting Equipment Factory, T-11 (Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatury Oswietleniowej), Warsaw-Okecie, 22 Wlochowska Highway.
- (4) Electronic Equipment Factory, T-12 (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Elektronowych), Warsaw, 26 Modlinska Street.
- (5) Electric Lamp Factory, L-1 (Zaklady Wytworcze Lamp Elektrycznych im. Rozy Luxemburg), Warsaw, 32/44 Karolkowa Street.

I have never visited any of the above-mentioned factories and have no information about their production. I have only hearsay information about certain key personnel employed in telecommunications factories. The following were employed in the L-1 factory: Eng. BARWICZ as chief engineer; Eng. CIECHANOWICZ as management director; Prof. ALEXANDROW as consultant. In the T-3 factory Eng. FERYSZKA was the chief designer; Col. SZULKIN and Col. BLOLOW were employed there.

6. All products of the telecommunications factories were distributed and sold by a special government agency called the Commercial Center for the Electrotechnical Industry (Centrala Handlowa Przemyslu Elektrotechnicznego - CHPEL) which was located in Warsaw at 29 Pulawska Street. The following commercial agencies were subordinate to the CHPEL:

a. Sales Bureau for Radio Equipment and Tubes (Biuro Sprzedazy Aparatow Elektrycznych i Lamp), Warsaw, 46/48 Terespolska Street. Eng. KONOPACKA was the director of this sales bureau.

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- b. Sales Bureau for Teletechnical Equipment (Biuro Sprzedazy Sprzetu Teletechnicznego) Warsaw, 9 Lwowska Street. This bureau dealt with supplies of switchboards, telephones, and amplifiers. Eng. ZIENKIEWICZ was the director of the bureau.
- c. Sales Bureau for Electrical Apparatus (Biuro Sprzedazy Aparatow Elektrycznych), Warsaw, 46/48 Terespolska Street. This bureau dealt with supplies of circuit breakers and switches, among other items.
7. All orders for telephone and telegraph equipment for installations of the Ministry of Power were submitted by the district electric power administration office to the Central Administration of Supplies, which was a department of the Ministry of Power. From there the order was sent to the Communications Department which had to express an opinion as to whether the order was justified and in accordance with the plan. After final approval by the Ministry of Power, the order was sent through the Commercial Center for the Electrotechnical Industry to the Sales Bureau for Teletechnical Equipment. A conference was usually held a few days later between representatives of the Central Administration of Supplies, the Communications Department of the Ministry of Power, and the director of the sales bureau to discuss the possibilities of filling the order. The sales bureau later conducted all necessary negotiations concerning the order with the Central Administration of the Teletechnical Industry, an intermediary authority subordinate to the Ministry of the Machine Industry.
8. As a result of all those negotiations, the Ministry of Power usually received, after a few weeks, a written confirmation of the order with the approximate date of delivery. The letter usually contained in addition, a list of those items which were not available with a statement to the effect that they were not produced in Poland and therefore should be imported. This statement was very important because it served as proof for future demands which had to be submitted by the Ministry of Power to the State Commission for Economic Planning in order to secure permission to import any equipment not available in Poland. I know that such orders were executed after the permission for import was obtained from the PKPG by a special government agency which was subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This agency was called the Polish Foreign Trade Agency for Electrotechnical Equipment - Elektrim (Elektrim-Polskie Towarzystwo Handlu Zagranicznego) and was located at 32 Sienna Street, Warsaw. [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] Stockholm and ASEA in Västerås. The negotiations concerned an order for single-band carrier telephone equipment for the Ministry of Power. This was the usual procedure because Elektrim did not have experts or engineers acquainted with such equipment among its own employees.

ANNEX:

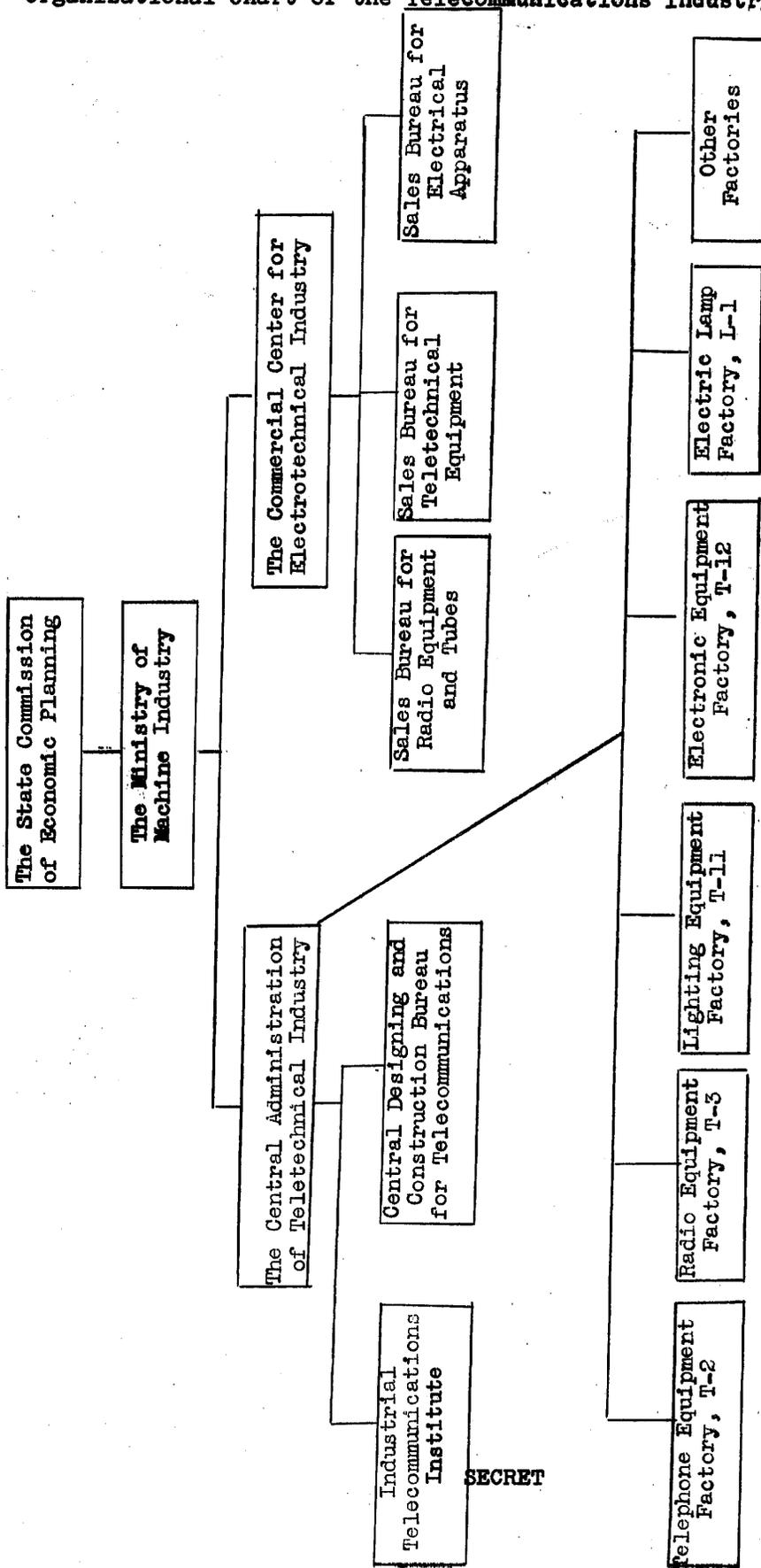
A. Organizational Chart of the Telecommunications Industry

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ANNEX A:

Organizational Chart of the Telecommunications Industry



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